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fact that it was Achilles and not Agamemnon who called the Greeks to their first assembly by saying, "Hera put it in his mind." Achilles does not yield to his natural impulses and slay Agamemnon, since "Athena appeared to him." The assured ending of the war by the duel between Paris and Menelaus fails of assurance by the intervention of Aphrodite. This paper is unusually instructive and it contains a great wealth of cogent examples.

The study of this book, *Homerische Aufsätze*, so full of new, original, and sensible ideas, awakens again the feeling of that bitter loss which true learning suffered in the sudden death of Professor Roemer. Anyone who vaguely believes that the *Iliad* is a great poem and would like to think it the work of a great poet, yet is awed by the authority of such mighty names as Wolf, Lachmann, Kirchhoff, Wilamowitz, and Prentice, and somehow fears that the belief in Homer is based on sentiment rather than scholarship, such a one is urged to read the first chapter of these *Homerische Aufsätze*.

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The Jugurthine War of C. Sallustius Crispus. With introduction and Notes. Edited by HOWARD VERNON CANTER. New York: Atkinson, Mentzer & Co., 1912.

The appearance of a new edition of the *Jugurtha* was most welcome to teachers of Latin who, like the reviewer, count Sallust among their favorite authors, and who consider this monograph particularly well adapted for the early reading of the college course. The *Jugurtha* has been neglected by American editors. There are several excellent German editions, which are constantly undergoing revision, and there is a number of good English and French editions but with the unimportant exception of the revision of the Chase & Stuart *Sallust*, by Lee, about 1905, none has appeared in the United States since that of Herbermann, in the middle eighties.

The introduction of Mr. Canter's book, which occupies ten pages, after a paragraph on Roman history before Sallust, states the essential facts of his life, and discusses his historical method. His diction and style are carefully treated, and a page is devoted to introductory matter dealing particularly with the *Jugurtha*. At the end a brief list of books of general reference is given. The introduction is in general good as far as it goes. The paragraph on Roman history before Sallust might well have been expanded. It is hardly correct to say that "it was not until the first century B.C. . . . that the historian began to treat his subject in a more scholarly way [than did the annalists]." The methods of Caelius Antipater and Sempronius Asellio stood in strong contrast to those of the annalists; and furthermore they both treated special periods, a thing which it is here implied that Sallust was the first to do. The introduction to the *Jugurtha* proper also should be fuller. It requires very little space to inform the student definitely what he is to read about in this work,

and something should be said at least about the previous history of the royal family of Numidia, the character of the people, and the reasons for the Roman interest in Numidian affairs.

Almost half of the introduction deals with style and diction, in which the editor's interest in Sallust plainly centers. This interest has unfortunately influenced the selection of material for the notes to a much greater extent than should have been the case in a work designed for Freshmen and Sophomores (p. iii). The notes teem with allusions to Sallust's preference for this or that word or figure or construction, and citations of parallels and contrasts extend as far as Curtius and Orosius. There is, on the other hand, rather too little comment on the actual difficulties of thought and syntax, and grammatical references are too few (there are more references to the grammar in the first four pages of Herbermann's notes than in the first thirty-four of Mr. Canter's). In a revision of the book the editor will, in my opinion, greatly increase its usefulness both for Freshmen and Sophomores and for more advanced students and teachers if he will place all his notes on diction and style in a division by themselves. Notes of this kind have little or no value for the average underclassman, and simply obstruct him in his search for information that is really helpful to him.

Technical terms (anaphora, antithesis, polysyndeton, synesis, etc.) are too freely used; often a short explanation in English would have made the editor's comment much clearer. The notes are sometimes obscure. Thus on 26.1 *de ceteris*, which is perfectly easy, is explained as meaning *quod ad cetera attinet*, a more difficult phrase, and one harder to translate in this connection. The note on 35.2, "*huic* . . . *persuadet*: Sp. Albinus who . . . *persuades* him," is baffling without the comma which should be inserted after "Albinus"; "*persuades*" should be changed to "*persuaded*" (cf. *Report of the Joint Committee on Grammatical Nomenclature*, p. 62); and the position of *huic* makes "him," after the verb, a weak rendering. On 85.2 we read: "*contra ea*: the subject; *videtur*, 'seems well, right,' etc." This note should surely be amplified for the benefit of the young student, who has been taught from his tenderest years that the subject of a verb is a noun or pronoun in the nominative. It seems preferable to me, however, to interpret the passage with the majority of the editors, taking *videtur* as impersonal, and *contra ea* as an adverbial phrase.

The interpretation of difficult passages is generally good. I question the justice of charging Sallust with carelessly co-ordinating the ablative absolute (*neque minus hostibus conturbatis*) with the preceding clause in 98.4. *-que* may very well mean "also," *neque* being equivalent to *ne* . . . *quidem*, "not either," "also not": see Schlee's note, and cf. Tacitus *Agricola* 25.4: *ne* . . . *circumiretur, diviso et ipse in tris partis exercitu incessit*. And I cannot at all agree with Mr. Canter's statement (p. iii) that "students do not find Sallust an easy author." An experience of seven successive years with Freshmen in the *Jugurtha* convinces me that (without chaps. 1-4, which we never read) new fall Freshmen find Sallust decidedly easier, on the whole, than any

other practicable author (Cicero, Horace, Livy, Terence, Tacitus). Whatever the merits of our respective opinions, Mr. Canter has at any rate made Sallust easier for us, and has encouraged his study by giving us an up-to-date American edition. He has done the cause of Latin instruction in our colleges a good service by the publication of this book, and the reviewer hopes that many teachers who have not hitherto read Sallust with Freshmen will make it the means of testing the adaptability of the *Jugurtha* for the early work of that year.

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Das alte Rom. Von OTTO RICHTER. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1913. Pp. 80. M. 1.25.

The well-known author of *Topographie der Stadt Rom* and of *Beiträge zur römischen Topographie* has brought his great knowledge of ancient Rome to the enrichment of Teubner's popular series "Aus Natur und Geisteswelt." To pack Rome into eighty pages, however tightly printed, is an astonishing achievement. Dr. Richter not only has done this, but has managed to make his little book more than a mere compilation of ruins. It is interesting throughout, and at times there are passages of vivid description.

It is inevitable that in a book of such slight compass much should be omitted, and that all that is included should be greatly compressed. Compression is well if it is uniform and if the result is a proportioned whole. But balanced condensation is an art in itself, and your true archaeologist is rarely that kind of an artist. He is prone to lose the symmetry of the whole in his enthusiasm for the particular. The chapter entitled "Entwicklungs- und Zerstörungsgeschichte Roms" is none too long in itself; in fact it is a marvel of conciseness. Yet one grudges the space given to it, nearly one-quarter of the entire book, when later he finds that he must be satisfied with his Regia in eight lines, his Basilica Aemilia in five, that only twenty lines are granted to the House of the Vestals, and that the Capitoline is hit off in three pages and the Forum Romanum in fourteen.

Naturally, here is no place for the exploitation of individual theories. Brevity necessarily cuts away the fringe of speculation. On the whole, the author has shown admirable self-restraint, and that, too, in the face of a temptation that must have been great in proportion to his breadth of learning. Indeed, his conservatism seems at times too closely bound. Of the graves in the Forum he states that they are about twenty-four in number, and that they go back to the sixth century before Christ. He might have doubled his number and added three centuries to his date, and still have been on safe ground. In spite of the evidence to the contrary, he still holds to the view that there was a ridge connecting the Quirinal Hill with the Capitoline, which was removed to make room for the Forum of Trajan. Yet he interprets the inscription on the base of the column of Trajan as referring to the general extent of the